

1

2

I

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think Montag is happy because he has done and seen a lot of burning, which is one of the most pleasurable things for him.
- Montag is probably content with the quality of work he did and is eager to tell his family about it when he gets home.

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think she could be dangerous because she is wandering outside at night and might have been waiting for Montag for the last few nights, too.
- Although the girl looks strangely curious, I don't think she will harm Montag because she just seems to be fascinated by the world.

3

4

I

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think Montag felt relief after knowing that the girl was a neighbor but also thought it odd that she was wandering outside so late at night.
- Montag must have been fascinated by the girl's dark eyes, but he also felt exposed, as if she could empty his pockets without moving herself.

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- After meeting Montag, she realized that firemen are just ordinary men after all and that there is nothing to be afraid of.
- I think she is not afraid of firemen because she said she was crazy and therefore has different ways of thinking from everybody else.

5

6

I

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I disagree. Clarisse may have just been sick of talking about fires and firemen and wanted to change the subject.
- I agree. Clarisse felt that Montag was going to boast about how great it was to be a fireman, so she decided to tell him something he would not know.

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I don't think he is really happy because he seemed to be shocked by Clarisse's question, which seemed to expose his true feelings.
- I think Montag really is happy because after Clarisse had gone back home he seemed to have laughed at her for asking a silly question.

7

8

I

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- He cannot stop thinking about her and the way she refracted his own light back at him and made him realize his subconscious self.
- The vision of Clarisse lingered in Montag's mind and made him look into his own expression and innermost trembling thought.

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- Montag felt he was not happy because he realized that he wore his happiness like a mask, and Clarisse had taken it off and ran off with it.
- Montag felt he was not happy because he remembered that the relationship with his sick wife who slept in the dark and cold bedroom was almost over.

I

10

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I disagree because he felt his chest being chopped down and split apart after realizing that his wife had taken all the sleeping tablets.
- I agree because Montag seems to be still thinking about the encounter with the girl even after entering their bedroom.

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- Montag is so shocked that he cannot face reality, as the narrator compares the operation to the digging of a trench in a yard.
- I think he desperately wants to know what his wife is thinking about, as he wondered what the Eye of the machine saw in her soul.

11

12

I

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think that his mother wanted him to have an image of her as noble and beautiful.
- I think his mother dressed in all her finest clothes to show him that he was loved and important to her.

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- The narrator's uncle probably drove the wagon to take him away from home because it would have been too hard for his parents to do it since his father was so sad that words failed him.
- I think his uncle took him to school because his parents had to stay home to take care of his grandfather, who was too weak to walk.

13

I

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- When the narrator's uncle tells him to look ahead, he probably means that Kii Yázhí should think about the future instead of holding on to the past and recognize that if he goes to school he will be able to help his family.
- The narrator's uncle was the only one in the family who had attended the "white man's" school, so he wanted his nephew to look ahead at what he'd be achieving for his family.

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- No, I do not agree with this opinion because it takes more than speaking the same language for one person or a group of people to listen to another and believe them.
- I agree because there seems to be no other reason why the white people sided with the Mexicans besides language.

15

16

I

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think the uncle retells his nephew their history because, although it was hard for their people to be so far away from the home, they did not give up, and he wants the same for his nephew when he is away from his own home.
- I think his uncle hopes that he does not forget their history and wants him to learn the Americans' ways and reassure them that the Navajo will always be friends of the United States.

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- The narrator's willingness shows that he was raised to respect community and family over self, as his uncle is asking him to do.
- Life for the narrator's ancestors, especially his great-grandfather, was not easy, and his willingness to learn suggests he wants to make his family and his people proud.

I

1)
SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I agree with this opinion because even after just meeting one fellow Navajo boy, the narrator already feels less sad.
- I disagree because the narrator still misses his family and wants to return home, so I don't think he is concerned with making new friends.

I

1)
SAMPLE ANSWERS

- Yes, I think the children will be able to become friends and support one another because they are all in a strange new environment, so they need to cooperate with their friends.
- Yes, I think the children will be able to become friends because, as time goes on, they will learn to understand each other's way of speaking Navajo better.

I

1)
SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think that the Navajo children will also have to learn about the American customs, such as looking people in the eye when they are speaking.
- I think the children will also have to learn about behavior differences to understand how the white people communicate, which is more than just speaking English.

I

1)
SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think that preserving the different native languages of the world is very important to know other countries, people, and cultures.
- I think if we preserve the different native languages of the world, life would be more interesting, and people would respect and get along with each other better.

I

1)
SAMPLE ANSWERS

- The author doesn't seem to have any bitter feelings towards his father as his descriptions of him and his career are positive.
- While the author has a high opinion of his father's career, he must have been upset that he had left the whole family to pursue his own dream.

I

1)
SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I would expect him to have a great tolerance when it comes to living and working with others, as he has such a large, closely knit family.
- Growing up with so many sisters taking care of him, I think the author would be spoiled and wouldn't be able to do anything on his own.

I

1)
SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I disagree because the author seems to be really grateful for all the things the sisters had done to help, protect, and comfort him.
- I agree because they seem to be proud of taking care of the boys, and that kind of motherly behavior would probably annoy him.

I

1)
SAMPLE ANSWERS

- He seems to have a distant relationship with all of his brothers except Jack, who was closest in age and his constant companion.
- The author seems to like his own true brothers more than his half-brothers, as he gives more detailed descriptions of their characters.

25

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- Since the author says he spent most of the time in the kitchen and never felt overcrowded, I think it must have been a comfortable place for him.
- I don't think the author felt comfortable in the kitchen because smoky fungus ran over the ceilings, and he describes it as scruffy and dusty.

26

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think they are the best of friends because they have this routine of singing and whistling for face-saving and avoiding arguments.
- I think Jack and the author are rivals and are always trying to look better and smarter than each other.

27

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- Since I only have cold cereal every morning, I want to try the warm porridge with lots and lots of treacle.
- Since I don't have any siblings, I think it would be nice to have company at the breakfast table, although I would be too sleepy to talk.

28

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I agree that the author admires Jack, and it sounds like he wishes to have speed and guile, which are the keys to his brother's success.
- I don't think the author admires him because the author has to do the chores instead, and that must be frustrating for him.

30

29

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I wouldn't complain about it because whoever finishes his plate has a fair chance to claim what is left in the pot.
- I would complain because it isn't fair to the girls and younger siblings who eat slower, and eating should not be a race.

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I would be happy to be a member of this warm and loving family, surrounded by a lot of brothers and sisters.
- I am not sure if I would be happy because the food doesn't sound good, and I wouldn't be able to find any privacy.

31

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think the narrator is telling a lie because time travel is impossible, and nobody actually witnessed him do it.
- I believe the narrator's story because the time machine seems to be travel-worn, and he includes specific descriptions of what he saw.

32

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- The narrator felt the peculiar sensations of time traveling unpleasant and the succession of darkness and light painful to the eye.
- I think he must have been bewildered by all the changes that he saw, as if the whole surface of the earth was melting.

II 33 · 34 · 35 · 36

33

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I don't think he will be able to stop safely because he says he is worried about finding something in the space that he or the machine occupied.
- I think the narrator can stop safely because even through the veil of his confusion the landscape seemed green and fair.

34

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I disagree because the narrator probably had no way of knowing how safe or dangerous it was to stop the machine until he tested it.
- I agree because even if his machine worked, there would be no point using it if he wasn't able to stop safely and come back alive.

35

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think he must have been excited but also scared that human beings (people) might have developed into something inhuman.
- The narrator feared that the race might have lost its manliness and that he might seem like a foul creature to be incontinently slain.

36

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think it was wise because he will have a chance to discover more about the future, while having his time machine ready for retreat if necessary.
- I think the narrator's decision was unwise because although the men look frail he is totally outnumbered by them.

II 37 · 38 · 39 · 40

37

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- It was possibly because they had no natural predators and therefore had no reason to think that the narrator was a threat.
- Maybe they were used to having time-traveling visitors and had the knowledge that they were not dangerous.

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I agree because if the narrator thought that the people were fools (not smart), it would be easier for them to steal his time machine.
- I don't think the people of the future are trying to deceive the narrator because the way they welcomed him seemed sincere.

39

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I feel it is odd and mysterious for the building to have a huge entry, a big doorway, and a great hall while the people are quite small.
- It seems like the building was constructed by a different species than the one which now inhabits it because it has been left broken and worn.

40

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think the people of the future are advanced because they have created various types of delightful fruits that they can all live on.
- I don't think they are advanced because they do not seem capable of maintaining the grand building constructed by their ancestors.

41		42	
I		I	
1) SAMPLE ANSWERS - I think the stranger is planning to do business in Ankh-Morpork because he has brought a large chest and seems to be rich. - I think the stranger is a rich man who is planning to move to Ankh-Morpork because he seems to be carrying a lot of things in his large chest.		1) SAMPLE ANSWERS - I don't think it is safe because Hugh doesn't seem like a real beggar, and he seems to have a money-stealing plot lined up with someone called Ymor. - Hugh has an eye on the stranger's gold coins, so he will probably take him to the tavern safely but demand a huge reward.	
43		44	
I		I	
1) SAMPLE ANSWERS - Hugh probably wanted to make sure that the unusual chest with little legs will definitely follow him and reach the tavern as he planned. - Hugh was so bewildered by the legs of the chest that he could do nothing but focus on walking towards the Broken Drum.		1) SAMPLE ANSWERS - I think Ymor's plan will succeed because he seems to have a lot of men working for him, including Broadman, who is the landlord of the Broken Drum. - Although Ymor is the greatest thief, I think his plan will fail because the stranger's chest with legs seems strangely powerful.	

45		46	
I		I	
1) SAMPLE ANSWERS - I don't think he will be safe because the place is full of criminals who already know that Twoflower has a lot of treasure. - Although Twoflower seems naive, I think he will be safe because the people in the Broken Drum seem to be afraid of the box that walks by itself.		1) SAMPLE ANSWERS - I think Rincewind might be able to help by communicating in the stranger's language since he has an innate gift for languages. - I don't think Rincewind will be of any help since he only knows one spell and seems to be a failed, useless wizard.	
47		48	
I		I	
1) SAMPLE ANSWERS - I agree because Rincewind only approached the stranger after calculating how valuable the large chest is. - I don't think Rincewind will trick the stranger because he must be eager to discover more about the chest made of sapient pearwood.		1) SAMPLE ANSWERS - I think Twoflower should heed Rincewind's warnings because the tavern really is a tough place full of gangs and thieves. - Twoflower shouldn't listen to Rincewind because he seems to be trying to get him out of the tavern so that he can steal the chest without other people seeing him.	

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- His homeland must be rich but also quite boring, as Twoflower is keen to meet heroes and men of adventure in Ankh-Morpork.

- I think Twoflower's homeland is a peaceful place because he doesn't seem to sense danger, and he is excited about meeting heroes.

I

1)

SAMPLE ANSWERS

- I think she has seen something terrible happen to Ankh-Morpork and has decided to leave the city as quickly as possible.

- The fortuneteller has probably seen her future self being put in danger by the criminals who are after Twoflower's money.

Check:
Has the student checked any of the Level I books listed at the bottom of 50b?
If not, encourage the student to do so.

I

- 1) buoyant air
- 2) less at ease (nervous)
- 3) a fox

I

- 1) the Owsla sick and tired
- 2) c
- 3) the Owsla, he would treat outskirters with (a bit of) decency (the Owsla, he wouldn't leave him to look after himself) he sometimes felt like clearing out of the warren (altogether)

I

- 1) covered with blood (full of blood) to be developed residences

2) ☐

☒

☐

☒

- 3) it was still firmly where it had been put (it had not disappeared in the darkness) cut straight as black knives across its white surface

I

- 1) freshly disturbed board shiver (cower (down)) (whimper)

2) ☐

☒

☒

☒

- 3) Fiver was likely to know better than himself

I

- 1) a stream bones and wire go away
- 2) c
- 3) rubbish they wouldn't come and they would say he was out of his wits

I

- 1) a delicacy ordinary rabbits
- 2) the ground a board
- 3) tremble with fear the whole warren
- 4) sensible fellow the Chief Rabbit

I

- 1) sick and tired
the warren
- 2) almost paralyzed
to be developed
- 3) to believe
to know better
- 4) strength
his brother

58

I

- 1) a bad danger
(something bad)
(all) go away
(got) a hunch
- 2) known (when) the flood was coming
last autumn
he could tell where a wire had been set
- 3) was (rather) a tall order
everyone was busy and most of the
rabbits were enjoying themselves
(most of the rabbits were enjoying
themselves, with no elil, no illness,
and good weather)

I

- 1) dejectedly
act on their advice
(act on Hazel's advice)
- 2) squealed and rolled over in the sand,
kicking frantically
poor fellow
- 3) it had been (extremely) good of Hazel
to have come and seen him
(he appreciated Hazel's visit (very much
indeed))
(he would think over all Hazel had
said (most carefully))
bit the head off Bigwig
(bit Bigwig's head off)

60

I

- 1) left the Owsla
what he had said to the Chief Rabbit
true
- 2) the Owsla's privileges didn't mean much
(to him)
a strong rabbit could (always) do just as
well by leaving the warren
was his idea of a jolly life
- 3) a (sort of) tremendous hoax (to make
himself important)
true

61

I

- 1) its bloodiest conflict (ever)
(her bloodiest conflict (ever))
- 2) had been fixed
- 3) Parliamentary War Saving's Committee

I

- 1) food prices
distribution
conservation
food
dire
- 2) cinders
briquettes of clay, sawdust, and tar
economical ways
hay boxes

- 3) ☐
- ☒
- ☒
- ☐
- ☒

63

I

- 1) compulsory rationing
scarcer
bulk out
(stretch)
substitute
- 2) a
- 3) onions, breadcrumbs, and marge
Roast mutton
cocoa butter, olive oil, honey, and butter
coloring

64

I

- 1) The war
(Peace)*
an end
(Britain)*
food shortages
((food) rationing)

*These answers should be treated as a pair.

- 2) left
homes
sang
danced
streets
all the food and drink
run out
- 3) c

I

1) Labour* Saving House
finding practical application

2) ☒

☐

☐

☐

☒

3) Frankfurt Kitchen
the Ideal Home Exhibition
((new) women's) magazines
Good Housekeeping

*Students must use the spelling
"Labour" as this is a proper noun.

I

1) dependent on imports
all but unprocurable

2) held off on
compulsory rationing

3) announcement of peace
remained a trial

4) regulate food prices
making the best

I

1) earnest advice
dined extravagantly

2) one-pot dinners
method of cooking

3) domestic service
labor saving apparatus

4) were exhorted to
form of liberation

I

1) Jessie Conrad
Mrs. Peel
by Mediterranean and provincial
French styles

2) Victorian
were concerned about how to maintain
their hands, complexions, and tempers
(wanted to remain serene and lovely
for their husbands and their guests)

3) as (intelligently) witty and (slightly)
mad as the stars of the silent screen
(witty and mad)

I

1) first television
famous restaurant
simple
(bourgeois)
French

2) vanilla, pure coffee, the best olive oil,
and red wine vinegar (and jellies made
in the old-fashioned way without gelatin)

3) store
chilled
to be served

I

1) Lady Agnes Jekyll
light
refreshing

2) spirit of "make do"
Jekyll
(Agnes)
light heart
bit of imagination
knowing eye for standards

3) Jekyll
(Agnes)
(her beloved) Venice
aubergines and peppers (and risotto
rice)

I

1) there was a fog

2) (patent) morning revivers
(tissue-restorers)
(bracers)

3) red-hot spikes

I

1) a Round-The-World cruise
(highly) educational
a blasted ocean-going liner
(an ocean-going liner)

2) b

3) (tactfully) changed the subject
it had been quite a satisfactory binge
last night
(an excellent time had been had by all
last night)

I

I

1) an imbroglio
(a sinister affair)
the father
old Pop Bassett
(Sir Watkyn (Bassett))

2) ☐

☒

☒

☐

3) the magistrate
inflicted a monstrous sentence
trying to separate a policeman
from his helmet

1) sealed lips
library
her Marcel-wave in proof sheets
2) c
3) intellectual pleasure
might be (OR might have been) able
to cadge an invitation to lunch

I

I

1) an antique shop
sneer at a cow-creamer
(register scorn at a cow-creamer)
(shake his head at a cow-creamer)
get it cheaper

2) sap
confidence
sow doubts and misgivings
clip the price

3) in (a) cheery mood
get into his ribs for a biggish sum
of money
Pomona Grindle
(a best-selling (woman) novelist)

1) pay her a visit
proof sheets
2) intellectual pleasure
cadge an invitation
3) a cow-creamer
clip the price
4) a cheery mood
draw a big sum

I

I

1) a newt-fancier
his nuptials
2) butler's bracer
an unavoidable discomfort
3) a hellhound
a monstrous sentence
4) his bachelor binge
a grammar school

1) like a ton of bricks
tender words (into shell-like ears)
a platinum ring and (a) licence for
a wedding
2) a ghastly girl
most extraordinary views
stars and rabbits
3) (too) painful
go to Madeline's wedding
(attend the wedding)
in love with the girl
(in love with her)

I

I

1) cause
Gussie
things had been straightened out
(the two pills reconciled)
2) Gussie
sapped by long association with newts
shrunk from pleading his cause
3) did not care to dwell
Gussie had said "Yes"

1) visibly affected
(profoundly stirred)
stolen
enjoy his output
(invite himself for a visit)
2) doubled Anatole's wages
keep on doubling (them)
(pour out money like water)
lose the superb master
3) hornswoggling high-binder
to watch out

II 81 · 82 · 83 · 84

81	82
I	I
1) reasonable progress 2) cherished a thankfulness 3) longed for a power of vision	1) feel just as men feel (feel just as men do) need exercise for their faculties field for their efforts 2) <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3) (other and) more vivid kinds of goodness satisfied tranquility

83

84

I	I
1) carry Mrs. Fairfax's letter (to Hay) (carry a letter (to Hay)) would be a pleasant (winter) (afternoon) walk 2) she had a cold (Adèle had a cold) tired of sitting (still) in the library 3) b	1) utter solitude leafless repose 2) <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3) approaching dimness low-gliding (and pale-beaming) sun (pale-beaming sun)

II 85 · 86 · 87 · 88

86

85	86
I	I
1) a rude noise (a positive tramp) (a metallic clatter) a horse was coming 2) b 3) Bessie's tales (a tale) (nursery stories) a (North-of-England) spirit a "Gytrash" belated travelers <div>*Students do not need to include quotation marks.</div>	1) life and times her restlessness 2) just as men did field for their efforts 3) utter solitude clattering noise 4) a traveler a sheet of ice

87

88

I	I
1) spoiled and indulged made reasonable progress 2) cherished thankfulness the housekeeper 3) more acquaintance fallen along with 4) stern-featured refused the offer	1) think of leaving him (leave him) Thornfield Hall (Mr. Rochester's house) (the house with the battlements) 2) handsome, heroic-looking young gentleman frown (OR roughness) roughness (OR frown) 3) Mr. Rochester never seen she couldn't tell him where he was (he was not resident)

89	90
I	I
<p>1) limp to his horse (catch the horse's bridle) spring to his saddle</p> <p>2) catch the bridle (get hold of the bridle) horse (steed) was a spirited thing (wouldn't let her come near its head) laugh</p> <p>3) The horse the traveler the traveler (to go) (him (to go)) horse</p>	<p>1) monotonous life an active thing (something (active)) given help</p> <p>2) a horse's hoofs/hooves (ring on the causeway) a rider (in a cloak) (OR a (Gytrash-like) (Newfoundland) dog)) a (Gytrash-like) (Newfoundland) dog (OR a rider (in a cloak))</p> <p>3) return to stagnation quell the (faint) excitement wakened by her walk (quell her (faint) excitement)</p>

91	92
I	I
<p>1) old and much-abused brain</p> <p>2) engraved MMR</p> <p>3) writing right to left</p>	<p>1) one generation away southwestern edges of London northern California</p> <p>2) the same accident stopped being entertaining</p> <p>3) tight-fisted and unsympathetic relative rather less than opened his eyes</p>

93	94
I	I
<p>1) have been burned/burnt (at the stake) role of a witch</p> <p>2) speaks with the spirits incomprehensible and tiresome passions</p> <p>3) with her (daunting) intelligence relative away until all hours</p>	<p>1) inherited young lady obedience with food</p> <p>2) come to Sussex living with her before dark take her leave</p> <p>3) taxi service such luxuries indulge in a whim</p>

95	96
I	I
<p>1) compromise for this and any subsequent expenses (of the sort) as a loan</p> <p>2) will dim view of human nature</p> <p>3) yapping dog occurred appealing companion</p>	<p>1) remarkable powers a challenge</p> <p>2) antique locket distress</p> <p>3) to her aunt the downs unchaperoned</p> <p>4) free ride home charge her interest</p>

I

I

- 1) odd pair
be a guest
- 2) age as fifty-four
habit of guessing
- 3) an entirely happy one
look of appreciation
- 4) integrated all parts
unequal and whimsical

- 1) seven volumes
had seven more to write, given the
boxes of notes still on his desk
- 2) chemical experiments because the
acid burns on his cuffs were fresh
the violin because he had calluses
on his fingertips

I

I

- 1) study/read theology at university
it was no worse than anything else, but
said he still considered it a waste
- 2) he had an experiment to finish and
asked for pardon
he disliked saying good-bye

- 1) good ladies (at the exchange)
pretending ignorance
Mrs. Hudson
- 2) anytime she wished
more life in him (OR Holmes) than
she'd seen for (a good) many months
and asked her to come again soon

I

I

- 1) became intent
- 2) cast a gloom
- 3) cleared up

- 1) (far) end of the (yew) alley
night
start for London
- 2) stood for some (little) time
gate
footprints
been walking upon (on) his toes
- 3) his butler
(Barrymore)
in search of him
(in search of his master)
(with a lantern)
hall door still open

I

I

- 1) public facts
death of Sir Charles (Baskerville)
private facts
(private ones)
- 2) no signs of violence
((almost) incredible) facial distortion
long-standing
- 3) the romantic stories
Sir Charles's heir
(Sir Charles's next of kin)
(Mr. Henry Baskerville)
continue the good work

- 1) a dreadful fate overhung his family
some ghastly presence
(a ghastly presence)
- 2) seen any strange creature
(had) heard the baying of a hound
- 3) endorse a superstition
(already rather) grim reputation
remain untenanted

105

106

I

I

- 1) a large black calf
excited and alarmed
- 2) assumed some importance
entirely trivial
- 3) his health
(his heart)
(he)
(constant) anxiety
a new man

- 1) medical attendant
mysterious death
- 2) made his fortune
improve the county
- 3) natural causes
no physical injuries
- 4) romantic stories
gigantic hound

107

108

I

I

- 1) public facts
his eyes glittered
- 2) private facts
two motives
- 3) dreadfully horrified
care of his friend
- 4) damp, raw night
enormous footprints

- 1) called him in
presented immense opportunities
(was of extraordinary interest)
scientific expert
- 2) disclose the facts (to the world)
supernatural
the most acute
(most) experienced
helpless

110

109

I

I

- 1) advise him as to what he should do with
Sir Henry Baskerville
heir
- 2) useless
investigate Sir Charles's death
supernatural
desire him to do it

- 1) evil fate
the prosperity of the (whole) (poor,
bleak) countryside
- 2) go to the home of his fathers
(go to the Hall)
(go to Dartmoor)
(go to Devonshire)
a diabolical agency
(a devil)
work him evil
London

111

112

I

I

- 1) ozone's color
- 2) oxygen
- 3) (breathing) ozone

- 1) traps the highest-energy
(has a tendency to absorb)
(stops the shortest wavelength)
(absorbs)
(the) Earth's surface
(us)
- 2) wavelength from four hundred (OR 400)
two hundred (OR 200) nanometers
293 nanometers
(the) Earth's surface
- 3) shone a full complement of ultraviolet
wavelengths
a tube of ozone (gas)
shorter than 293 nanometers

II 113 · 114 · 115 · 116

113		114	
I		I	
<p>1) a British chemist (Sidney Chapman) (one chemist)</p> <p>powerful and vital the ozone layer is (the ozone layer protects us) ((the) ozone (layer) reforms itself constantly)</p> <p>creating a chemical destroy it</p> <p>2) protects UV light the (lowest-energy) ultraviolet rays</p> <p>3) (three) oxygen atoms (oxygen) atom and an (ordinary) oxygen molecule recombine</p>		<p>1) most famous proved (OR would prove) to be useful, powerful and ultimately deadly</p> <p>2) putting lead in gasoline (adding lead to gasoline) (leaded gasoline) more evenly engines (in cars and planes) (much) more efficiently</p> <p>3) lead gasoline accumulate in humans (be dangerous) cause (several) (debilitating) diseases ((that is why it) is now banned)</p>	
115		116	
I		I	
<p>1) refrigerant (coolant) some kind of health hazard attached</p> <p>2) widely available the heat food spoiled</p> <p>3) readily squeezed into a liquid and then sprayed back into a gas heat (energy)</p>		<p>1) ultraviolet rays ozone gas</p> <p>2) reforms itself constantly recombines with</p> <p>3) leaded gasoline uneven combustion</p> <p>4) refrigerant later dubbed Freon</p>	

II 117 · 118 · 119 · 120

117		118	
I		I	
<p>1) blue gas protective layer</p> <p>2) lowest-energy ultraviolet rays highest-energy ultraviolet rays</p> <p>3) liquefied and re-evaporated accident toll</p> <p>4) Freon completely safe</p>		<p>1) chemical panacea (safe refrigerant) created a monster</p> <p>2) refrigerant propellant dry-cleaning foam rubber (for furniture)</p>	
119		120	
I		I	
<p>1) more damage to Earth's atmosphere efforts improve the world (around him)</p> <p>2) (acute) attack of polio paralyzed in both legs man of fifty-one strangled (to death) invented (to lift him out of bed)</p>		<p>1) conventional surroundings (hidebound surroundings) an independent scientist</p> <p>2) Medical Research Council save (up) (some) money (save up) (earn a large (American) salary) (England to) set up his own laboratory</p>	

II 121 · 122 · 123 · 124

121

I

- 1) (little) Emily
((little) Em'ly)
- 2) his mother's arms
- 3) a strange servant

122

I

- 1) breathless
he had (got) a (new) Pa
(he had (got) a (new) father)
- 2) his mother was dead (too)
hadn't come out (to the gate)
the kitchen
- 3) extraordinary festoon
air of sprightliness
her bonnet with a shaking hand

123

I

- 1) his mother
(Clara)
Mr. Murdstone
- 2) kiss
(going and) kissing his mother
(going to his mother)
could not look at
- 3) deep-mouthed and black-haired
Mr. Murdstone
sprang out

124

I

- 1) his mother
her child
("my child")
- 2) torn away from (little) Emily
(torn away from (little) Em'ly)
no one seemed to want ((him) or
care about)
(no one seemed to care about)
- 3) pressed her from him
his hand
prejudiced him against

II 125 · 126 · 127 · 128

125

I

- 1) Mr. Murdstone could mold/mould her
pliant nature into any form (he chose)
- 2) firmness
drew her
dismissed her
a nod
a smile
- 3) naughty boy
savage creature

I

- 1) his mother's arms
out of sorts
- 2) his mother
his new father
- 3) blank and strange
little Emily
- 4) his eyes on
obstinate horse or dog

126

I

- 1) breathless sort of way
giving a gasp
- 2) Mr. Murdstone
his comforter
- 3) control herself
kind word
- 4) fond of him
her pliant nature

127

I

- 1) Miss Murdstone
two words
- 2) gloomy-looking lady
(dark lady)
resembled her brother
face and voice
metallic
(hard) brass nails
(hard) steel purse
(heavy) chain

II 129 · 130 · 131 · 132

129

I

- 1) relieve
all the trouble
(any duties)
- 2) made havoc
the old arrangements
the store-closet
keys

130

I

- 1) his mother
(Clara)
firmness
tyranny
- 2) been consulted
domestic matters
managed (very) well
interfered with
(married to him)
Mr. Murdstone
firm

131

I

- 1) bestowing animation
(giving life)
- 2) science and mechanics
- 3) life and death

132

I

- 1) bestow animation
lifeless matter
ardor
(eagerness)
- 2) new species would bless him
creator and source
renew
cheek grew pale*
(cheek had grown pale)
person became emaciated*
(person had become emaciated)
(eyeballs started from their sockets)

*"limbs tremble" and "eyes swim with the remembrance" are not acceptable here because they describe the narrator as he retells the story.

II 133 · 134 · 135 · 136

134

133

I

- 1) engrossed
(engaged)
neglected
(was insensible to)
(family and) friends
(father and friends)
- 2) (his) anxiety
doomed by slavery
(doomed to toil in the mines)
his favorite employment
became nervous
grew alarmed
the wreck

I

- 1) open
eye(s)
(breathless) horror and disgust
- 2) beautiful
(more) horrid contrast
shriveled complexion
(dun white sockets)
straight black lips

136

135

I

- 1) beheld
(he) escaped to the courtyard
((he) took refuge in the courtyard)
((he) rushed down to the courtyard)
agitation
- 2) held up the curtain
fixed its eyes
(fixed his eyes)
(some) (inarticulate) sounds
stretched its hand out
(stretched his hand out)
detain

I

- 1) to lifeless matter
a human being
- 2) frantic impulse
became emaciated
- 3) a spark of life
agitate its limbs
- 4) stretched its hand out
bitterness of disappointment

I

- 1) bestow animation
renew the life
- 2) so engrossed
charms of nature
- 3) breathless horror
demoniacal monster
- 4) traversing the streets
his old friend

I

- 1) (nervous) fever
Clerval
(Henry)
- 2) was unable to contain himself and
imagined that the monster glided into
the room and seized him before he fell
down

➤ Answers should include one of the
following to describe what was strange
about the narrator:

- he was unable to **contain himself**
- he felt his **flesh tingle** with excess
of sensitiveness
- his **pulse** beat **rapidly**
- he was unable to **remain** for a single
instant in the same **place**
- he **jumped** over the chairs
- he **clapped** his hands
- he **laughed** aloud
- he had a **wildness** in his **eyes**
- he put his **hands** before his **eyes**
- he shouted "**Save me!** save me!"

➤ and one of the following things that
the narrator imagined happening before
he fell down:

- that the **monster** (OR dreaded **specter**)
glided into the **room**
- that the **monster** seized him

I

- 1) behold the monster
(see the creature)
joy
his apartment
(his room)
- 2) how very ill the narrator appeared,
which reminded him of the occurrences
of the preceding night

➤ Answers should include one from each
of the following two lists:

What Clerval pointed out:

- how very **ill** (OR **thin** OR **pale**) the
narrator appeared
- that the narrator looked as if he had
been watching for **several nights**

*What the conversation reminded the
narrator of:*

- the occurrences of the **preceding night**
- that the **creature** (OR **monster**) might
still be in his apartment

I

- 1) illness
(disorder)
(fever)
the monster
- 2)
feared that Clerval would ask him about
the **monster**, but it turned out that Clerval
just wanted to discuss him writing a **letter**
to his father and cousin

I

- 1) boy
Charles Baker Harris
Dill
- 2) Dill
Miss (Rachel) Haverford's collard patch
(a collard patch)
read
going on seven
(right) puny

I

- 1) took their time
- 2) after their (three o'clock) naps
- 3) a time of (vague) optimism

I

- 1) Meridian
Mississippi
his aunt
(Miss Rachel)
(Aunt Rachel)
Maycomb
a father
- 2) he had seen *Dracula**
sounded better than the book
hush
his father

*Students do not need to imitate italic
type for *Dracula*.

I

- 1) make Boo Radley come out
- 2) malevolent phantom
Boo Radley
the Radley Place
went out
peeped in windows
committed
stealthy crimes

II 145 · 146 · 147 · 148

145

I

- 1) they kept to themselves
predilection unforgivable
- 2) did not go to church
(worshipped at home)
seldom (if ever) crossed the street
for a (mid-morning) coffee break
her neighbors
shutters and doors
house
closed on Sundays

146

I

- 1) tired old town
principal recreation
- 2) puny-looking boy
vivid account
- 3) repertoire became dull
unknown entity
- 4) according to legend
wrong crowd

147

I

- 1) fascinated by
drunken picket fence
- 2) kept to themselves
stealthy crimes
- 3) the state
fifteen years
- 4) pair of scissors
an asylum

148

I

- 1) Mr. Radley
Boo
(Arthur)
him out of sight
- 2)
Mr. Radley kept Boo **chained** to the
bed most of the time, Atticus said
that there were **other ways** of making
people into **ghosts**

II 149 · 150 · 151 · 152

150

I

- 1) Dill
(try to) make Boo (Radley) come out
he would like to see what he looked like
- 2)
Boo Radley
kill each and every one of them, and Dill
tried to provoke him into doing it by saying
that he was **scared** (OR **afraid**)
(gouge their **eyes** out, and Dill tried to ...)

149

I

- 1) Dill
wonder
Boo (Radley) did
looked like
- 2)
Boo hadn't come out when his father
had died, that Miss Crawford had said
that his head was like a skull, and that
Jem had seen Boo's tracks in their back
yard (backyard) before
 - > Answers should include three of the
following things that Jem and the narrator
told Dill about Boo:
 - he hadn't **come out** when his **father** (OR
Mr. Radley) had **died** (OR **gone under**)
 - Miss Crawford had said that his **head**
was like a skull
 - Jem had seen his **tracks** in their back
yard (backyard) before
 - he **went out** when it was pitch **dark**
 - Miss Crawford had seen him looking
through the **window** one night
 - he **slid** his **feet** when he walked
 - he was the reason why **Miss Rachel**
locked up so tight at night
 - Jem had heard him **scratching** on the
back screen

151

I

- 1) in India
- 2) (over) 6,000 Londoners
- 3) connections between

152

I

- 1) the appalling sanitary state of the capital
(OR London)
the squalid living conditions of the poor
- 2) work
more like stables than homes
(no more than seven feet square)
foul odors
(foul smells)

II 153 · 154 · 155 · 156

153

I

- 1) no longer afford
the nightsoil men
lifted
cesspits
(cesspools)
- 2) nightsoil men
sewage
(waste)
outlying regions and farms
vile
high wage

154

I

- 1) water closets
(flush lavatories)
an entire underclass
(the city's poorest)
scrape a meager/meagre living
- 2) losing their way (in the rancid passages)
overpowered by the appalling stench
(sudden avalanches of) old bricks and
putrefying matter
cornered by rats
(beset by rats)
(eaten by rats)

155

I

- 1) children
mudlarks
a pittance
(a small sum)
- 2) grimed
tattered
(torn)
(indescribable)
stiffened (up)
up to their waists
(the) mud and filth

156

I

- 1) the epidemic
contracted the disease
- 2) various theories
were powerless
- 3) the miasma theory
the atmosphere
- 4) kidney failure
his own theory

II 157 · 158 · 159 · 160

158

I

- 1) Chadwick
(the authorities)
smell
(Dr.) (John) Snow
water
- 2)
The Metropolitan Sewers Commission
abolished overflowing cesspools,
ensured that houses were connected
to the sewers, and implemented a policy
of flushing the sewers.
➤ Answers should include the following
measures:
• **abolished** overflowing **cesspools**
• ensured that **houses** (OR **dwelling**s)
were connected to the sewers (OR
ensured that the **Cholera Act** was
being **implemented**)
• implemented a policy of **flushing** the
sewers (OR employed **flushers** to
cleanse the sewers)

157

I

- 1) the nightsoil men
the price
- 2) the underclass
deadly dangers
- 3) people's lives
big open sewer
- 4) sparkling waters
raw sewage

159

I

- 1) water contaminated with raw sewage
(contaminated (drinking) water)
- 2)
that many had **died** in Dumfries and
Maxwell-Town, where the inhabitants
drank the water from a river into which
their **sewers** emptied themselves

160

I

- 1) waterborne
(simple) measures
nobody was listening
- 2)
people should avoid **drinking** any **water**
"into which **drains** and **sewers** empty
themselves," that water should be "**filtered**
and well **boiled**" and that anyone attending
a cholera patient "must **wash** their **hands**
carefully and frequently"

II 161 · 162 · 163 · 164

161

162

I

I

- 1) in Scandinavia
- 2) written "on official paper"
- 3) (man-eating) monster (called Grendel)

- 1) Grendel
descend on the hall
Beowulf
his house-guard
- 2) entrusted
the Danes' hall
(Heorot)
strength of limb and the Lord's favor

163

164

I

I

- 1) Grendel
weapons
fallen prey to death (in the mead-hall)
- 2) counted himself as dangerous (any day)
as Grendel
no idea of the arts of war(, of shield, or
sword-play)

- 1) the moors
the building
(the hall)
(Hrothgar's dwelling)
(sleeping) men
((kinsmen and) warriors)
- 2) ripping life from limb
feeding on the flesh
(devouring the flesh)
Beowulf
fighting mood
awake and on edge

II 165 · 166 · 167 · 168

166

165

I

- 1) gorging
clamped
(forestalled)
Beowulf
watching (for his first move)
- 2) handgrip
(armlock)
harder than anything
ever encountered in any man (on (the
face of the) earth)

- 1) won through
wouldn't be his
- 2) placed trust
proudly asserted
- 3) ventured closer
forestalled
- 4) the two contenders
an extraordinary wail

168

167

I

I

- 1) man-eating
plotted all day
- 2) maddening for blood
in a rage
- 3) demonic glee
overwhelmed
- 4) a fatal wound
desolate lair

- 1) (the whole of) Grendel's shoulder
and arm
(Grendel's hand)
clan-chiefs
(warriors)
- 2)
purged and kept the hall from harm
and had healed and relieved the Danes
from the hard fate they had been forced
to undergo*

- Answers should include at least two
of the following things that Beowulf had
achieved by defeating Grendel:
- **purged the hall**
 - **kept the hall from harm**
 - **healed (OR relieved) a huge distress**
(OR unremitting **humiliations**)
 - **relieved the Danes from the hard fate**
they had been forced to undergo
 - **fulfilled his boast to the Danes**

*Answers such as "become a hero
among the Danes and had rid the land
of an evil monster" are also acceptable.

II 169 · 170 · 171 · 172

169

I

- 1) high spirits
triumphs (and feats)
(feats)

2)

nowhere was there anyone **better** to raise a shield or to rule a kingdom than Beowulf, but they did not blame Hrothgar because he was a good king

(there was **no one better** to raise a shield or ...)

➤ Answers should include the key words above and one of the following points that explain how the Danish retainers and their men felt about Hrothgar:

- they did **not blame** Hrothgar
- Hrothgar was a **good king**

170

I

- 1) adopted Beowulf (in his heart)
dear son

2)

want for **nothing** (, and there would be no worldly goods that wouldn't be his)
(find that there would be no **worldly goods** that wouldn't be his)

172

I

1)

Montag was drawn to Clarisse's house because it was brightly lit and full of laughter that was relaxed, hearty, and not forced in any way, while his was in darkness and kept to itself like all the others.

➤ Answers should include one from each of the following two lists:

Why Montag was drawn to Clarisse's house:

- it was **brightly lit**
- it was full of **laughter** that was relaxed, hearty, and not forced in any way
- he wanted to listen to Clarisse and her family **talking**

Description of Montag's own house:

- his house was in **darkness**
- his house **kept to itself** like all the others

171

I

1)

insensitive

they didn't tell him if Mildred would be all right and neither of them was an MD.

➤ Answers should include the key word above and two of the following reasons why Montag became angry:

- the operators **didn't tell** him if Mildred would be **all right**
- **neither** of the operators was an **MD**
- the operator was (OR operators were) **smoking**

II 173 · 174 · 175 · 176

174

I

- 1) The school enforces its rejection of Navajo **culture** by cutting the children's **hair** and enforcing a standard **dress code** on them.

173

I

- 1) The narrator suggests that he and the other Navajo children were treated in this way by describing how he was physically treated like a **sheep** about to be **sheared** by the other boys before getting his **haircut**.

176

I

- 1) While the narrator fell asleep in the kitchen he felt thick tides of warmth overwhelm him, and though he thought he was awake enough to count to a million when he got in bed, he could only count to two.

➤ Answers should include one from each list which shows how we know that the narrator felt comfortable in the following two places:

In the kitchen:

- he felt thick **tides of warmth** overwhelm him
- he felt the boards on the **ceiling** were **melting** like water
- **words** broke and went **floating away**
- chords of **smooth music** surged up in his head
- he felt himself drowning in languors of feathered **seas**
- he felt heavier **weeds falling** on him
- the girls **couldn't** properly **wake** him
- he had to be **carried** to bed

In his bed:

- he could only count to **two**
- he **straightened** his rigid **limbs**

175

I

- 1) The members of this family felt **comfortable** in each other's presence, which we know because they **drew** together round the evening lamp after supper, and they **talked**, scarcely noticing if anyone answered.

II 177 · 178 · 179 · 180

177	178
<p>I</p> <p>1) The narrator tried to learn the speech (OR the language) of these new men but eventually gave up because they would only give their lessons in little doses. (... because it was slow work.) (... because they were indolent.) (... because they were easily fatigued.) (... because they displayed a lack of interest.)</p>	<p>I</p> <p>1) The narrator realized that small houses (OR cottages) had vanished and that the people of the future looked alike. (The narrator realized that the house and the cottage which form the characteristic features of the English landscape had disappeared and that ...) (... and that the people of the future had the same form of costume, soft hairless visage, and girlish rotundity of limb.)</p>

179	180
<p>I</p> <p>1) Twoflower appears to be naive because he didn't know the value of his gold coins outside Bes Pelargic, and he was already asking a man he had just met to be his guide. ➤ Answers should include the key word above and two of the following examples to explain why Twoflower appears to be naive: • he didn't know the value of gold (OR his coins) outside Bes Pelargic • he was already asking a man he had just met to be his guide • he wanted to meet people famed in song and story • he thought that he didn't have anything worth stealing • he was worried that two thousand rhinu wouldn't be sufficient • he thought he was poor • he didn't realize that he was paying the innkeeper too much</p>	<p>I</p> <p>1) Rincewind's idea of buying a horse and running away* with the gold coins showed that he could be dishonest, but the way he feared for Twoflower's safety if he left him showed that he could also be compassionate.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>*Words or phrases that convey a similar meaning to "running away" are acceptable.</p> </div>

II 181 · 182 · 183 · 184

181	182
<p>I</p> <p>1) The rabbits who joined Hazel's party trusted him, which is shown by the way Pipkin decided to keep close to him and do exactly what he said. (... by the way Pipkin decided to do what he said.) (... by the way Hawkbit declared that he was going to come with him, even though he didn't know him very well.) (... by the way one of the other rabbits tried to persuade (OR talk over) more rabbits to join them.)</p>	<p>I</p> <p>1) Although Hazel wanted to take good fighters from the Owsla with him in case they ran into any trouble, he was worried that some of them might be bossy and cause problems. (... he didn't want to take bossy rabbits like Toadflax.)</p>

183	184
<p>I</p> <p>1) The narrator decided to stand firm (OR remain where he was) upon seeing old Bassett in the antique shop because he felt that the dead past was the dead past. ➤ Answers should include the key words above and one of the following to explain why the narrator decided to stand firm: • because he felt that the dead past was the dead past • because he believed that he had paid his debt to Society by forking out the fiver • because he had nothing to fear from that shrimp-faced son of whatnot • because his tough, bulldog strain made him do so</p>	<p>I</p> <p>1) Old Bassett appeared to be a pompous man because he didn't listen to what the narrator was saying. ➤ Answers should include the key word above and an explanation as to why old Bassett appeared to be a pompous man, such as: • he didn't listen to what the narrator was saying • he believed that his opinion on the positive effects of jail (OR prison life) was correct • he was convinced that the narrator's "turning over a new leaf" was proof that prison life did not degrade (OR warp) the character</p>

II 185 · 186 · 187 · 188

185

186

I

1)
The narrator felt **at ease** because Mr. Rochester did not receive her with a finished **politeness** that she could not have returned.

(... because Mr. Rochester's **harsh caprice** laid her under no obligation.)

(... because Mr. Rochester's **decent quiescence** gave her the advantage.)

I

1)
Mr. Rochester was **interested in** the narrator, and we know this because he called her to the fire and started asking her about herself.

➤ Answers should include the key words above and two of the following pieces of evidence that show how we know that Mr. Rochester was interested in the narrator:

- he called her to the **fire**
- he started **asking** her about herself
- he asked for her opinion on **presents**
- he ordered **Adèle** to amuse herself with **Pilot** so he could talk to the narrator alone

187

188

I

1)
Mary's aunt was greedy, controlling, and jealous, shown by her taking some of Mary's money to buy herself a house, trying to **control** Mary, and **threatening** to stir up talk and **rumors** in the community about Mary and Holmes.

➤ Answers should include at least two of the key words above and two of the following pieces of evidence that show the aunt's character:

- took Mary's money (to buy a house)
- threatened to stir up talk and rumors about Mary and Holmes
- limited Mary's freedom and tried to control her
- tried to bring her superior down to her own level

I

1)
If Mary had not found Holmes, she could easily have become **twisted** like her aunt, and her influence on Holmes was also considerable because he was stagnating, and her love gave him a **purpose** in life.

II 189 · 190 · 191 · 192

190

189

I

1)
The narrator helped Holmes by spending the **day** at his **club** because he knew that Holmes needed **seclusion** and **solitude** to think about the case.

(... by **going out** because ...)

(... by **going to a club** because ...)

(... by **not returning** until evening because ...)

(... because Holmes needed to **concentrate**.)

(... because Holmes needed time to **weigh** every particle of **evidence**.)

(... because Holmes needed time to **construct** alternative **theories**.)

(... because Holmes needed time to make up his mind as to which **points** were essential and which immaterial.)

(The narrator helped Holmes by giving him some **seclusion** and **solitude** because Holmes **needed** them.)

1)
Holmes demonstrated his detective skills by deducing that the change in the footprints indicated that Sir Charles had been **running** for his life and that the cigar ash meant that he had been **waiting** for someone.

191

192

I

1)
The author seems to be **generally positive** about Lovelock's Gaia theory, which we know because she says that the theory was broadly **right** and that his work was both **careful** and **sound**.

I

1)
Lovelock discovered that whenever there was **more** summer haze, there were more CFCs in the air, and as a result theorized that CFCs could be used as **tracers** (OR **markers**) to show where harmful **pollution** was going.

II 193 · 194 · 195 · 196

193

I

1)
We know that Mr. and Miss Murdstone wished to get rid of the narrator because they talked about sending him to **boarding school**, but it seemed they didn't do so because they found his lessons useful for giving his **mother** lessons in **firmness**.

194

I

1)
When the narrator makes mistakes and his mother says "Oh, Davy, Davy!" Mr. Murdstone tells her to be firm with him, and when she tries to give him cues Miss Murdstone says "Clara!" in a warning voice.

➤ Answers should include one from each of the following two lists:

What Mr. Murdstone does to the narrator's mother:

- he tells her to be **firm** with the narrator
- he tells her not to be **childish**

What Miss Murdstone does to the narrator's mother:

- she says "**Clara!**" in a warning voice
- she tells her to just give the narrator the book back and **make** him **know** it
- she **warns** her

195

I

1)
The **monster** seems more rational because he explained that he would **leave** the narrator at peace if he would do his **duty** towards him.

(... because he said that he had **expected** the narrator's reception, as all men hated the wretched.)

(... because he pointed out that trying to kill him was to **sport with life**.)

(... because he told the narrator to be **calm**.)

(... because he entreated the narrator to **hear** him before giving vent to his hatred.)

196

I

1)
We know that the monster might not be as wicked as the narrator seems to believe because he placed his hands before the narrator's eyes to relieve him from the sight of him and because he invited him to his hut as the outside temperature was too cold for his fine sensations.

➤ Answers should include two pieces of evidence from the following:

- the monster placed his hands before the narrator's **eyes** to relieve him from the sight of him
- he invited the narrator to his **hut** as the outside temperature was too cold for his fine sensations
- he said the narrator could **decide** how he should treat him after listening to his story
- he lit/lighted a **fire** in his hut

II 197 · 198 · 199 · 200

198

197

I

1)
Jem finally went through with the dare because he did not want people to think that he was afraid and because he would be able to get *The Gray Ghost* if he just went up and touched the house.

➤ Answers should include two of the following reasons why Jem finally went through with the dare:

- he did **not** want people to think that he was **afraid**
- he would be able to get *The Gray Ghost* (OR Dill made a mild **concession** OR Dill promised that he only needed to **touch** the house)
- he did **not** want to **run out on a dare**
- the narrator **sneered** at him

*Students do not need to imitate italic type for *The Gray Ghost*.

1)
Jem played the role of a kind older brother by taking the narrator to school on her first day, and of a fifth-grade schoolboy with friends to impress by telling her that she was not to bother him during school hours.

➤ Answers should include one example from each of the following two lists:
Jem played the role of a kind older brother by:

- **taking** the narrator to **school** on her first day
 - giving the narrator a **telescope**
 - telling the narrator that they would play as always at **home**
- ... and of a fifth-grade schoolboy with friends to impress by telling the narrator that:*

- she was **not to bother** (OR **approach** OR **embarrass** OR **tag along** behind) him
- she was to **leave** him **alone**
- she was to **stick** with the **first grade** and he would stick with the fifth

199

I

1)
Joseph Bazalgette is best described as **conscientious** because he devised a detailed proposal to send in with his application to the Metropolitan Sewers Commission and was aware of the urgency of the crisis and reapplied to the Commission.

➤ Answers should include the key word above and two pieces of evidence from the following:

- he devised a **detailed proposal**
- he suggested providing **public toilets** across the capital
- he spent time **observing** the use of existing urinals and estimating potential profits
- he was aware of the urgency of the **crisis** and reapplied to the Commission

200

I

1)
The statement "**The London cholera epidemic was man-made**" (OR The **third** statement) could be true because plans for improving the sewers remained snarled in bureaucracy for years in the Metropolitan Sewers Commission.

➤ Answers should include the key word above and two pieces of evidence from the following:

- plans for improving the sewers remained **snarled in bureaucracy** for years in the Metropolitan Sewers Commission
- Edwin **Chadwick** had a forceful, contentious **influence** upon the Metropolitan Sewers Commission
- numerous leading experts **supported** Edwin Chadwick's belief in the **miasma theory**
- there was **no coherent sewage system** in place
- work for the **sewage system** (OR **drains**) had been carried out **randomly** by common builders
- **drains** of different sizes and levels were **not compatible**
- the Metropolitan Sewers Commission **threw out** all the **proposals** to redesign the sewers
- there were paralyzing **disagreements** between the officials in the Metropolitan Sewers Commission
- different **factions** **argued** while rejecting a promising design